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That's All!

GRADE CROSSINGS

(Continued from Seventh Page.)

eliminate curves. There would also be cuts of at least 50 feet. If the proposition for a change in the location of the tracks were adopted he feared it would be a long time before the railroad company would make the improvements contemplated. He said the convenience of the city was also to be considered in securing its supplies, and for that reason he did not approve the proposition to move the freight yard a mile further from the city than the company desired.

Mr. R. A. Phillips suggested that the board of trade should engage engineers to consider this railroad question.

Mr. W. J. Newton said he had examined the map of the new plan and he found there were eight houses east of the land purchased by the railroad company for its shops, and that was the number of houses that would be cut off from Eckington by the closing of the streets. He did not think that he would have to vote against their proposition. He said it should be remembered that the land between the streets to be closed belonged to the railroad company. They had paid for that land within the last two years. He had been informed that over two years before the company bought this land the very plan now proposed by the railroad company and the Commissioners was published and no objection was heard from Eckington or anywhere else. He did not think the grade crossings should be stopped for seven houses.

Mr. Arthur Cowles thought the board of trade would do wrong to throw any obstacle in the way of the railroad in abolishing grade crossings.

Mr. Henderson, replying to Mr. Read, said he had personal knowledge that the people of Eckington did oppose the railroad plan by an argument before the Commissioners through their citizens' association. He said they protested against this plan vigorously at the time it was first proposed.

Mr. M. I. Weller said he could not conscientiously vote for the committee's report. Unless he could have better assurance than had been given him he could not vote for the report.

Mr. Serven, in response to the claim that the railroad company needed a freight yard near the city, said as he understood the case the freight of the road is delivered at Florida avenue and as it is for the business men of the city. The proposition to take space north of Florida avenue is simply a case of cars, locomotives, etc., not in use or laid up for repairs. The question was whether the repair shops, roundhouse, etc., should be placed in the midst of half a million dollars of improvements.

Substitutes Offered.

Mr. Irwin B. Linton, president of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association, was permitted to speak, though not a member of the board. He appealed to the board for action on the railroad problem with a view to future developments, and Mr. W. J. Frizzell offered a substitute for sections 5 and 6, providing the track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company north of Florida avenue be located east of the present route, that the Y be placed north of the location proposed by the Commissioners' bill, so that the streets of Eckington will not be closed by the location there of a round house or repair shops. He said his motion was merely a portion of a report adopted by the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association.

Mr. Curdren suggested that this motion be amended so that 4th street be kept open.

R. A. Phillips expressed the belief that the route approved by the Commissioners was the best, and no other proposition, he thought, should be considered.

Mr. Tom C. Noyes appealed to the board to support the bill, and the Commissioners and not to allow any minor differences of opinion or personal interest to defeat an end that had so long been sought.

He said he had not expected to say anything on the report when he came to the meeting, but after listening to the debate he felt he should urge that the board should not place itself in the position of an obstructionist.

"For twenty years," he said, "the Com-

missioners and different managements of the railroad company have been endeavoring to get together on some proposition to do away with grade crossings. Now, for the first time in the history of the city, the Commissioners of the District and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have come together. We can never get action on this question unless we have harmony between the company, the Commissioners and the citizens. You have harmony between the company and the Commissioners, now do not let the citizens of Washington, through the board of trade, act as obstructionists to this bill."

Mr. S. C. Bundy said it had not been apparent to him that any considerable objection had been urged against the plan of the Commissioners, and he did not favor the resolution.

Mr. Loring Chappel appealed to the board to assist any obstruction to the plan to abolish grade crossings. He lives in the northeastern part of the city, he said, and had for many years heard this question discussed and never before had they approached so near a solution of the question. He had been told by Mr. Cowen of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company that the difficulty in abolishing grade crossings in this city was based on the impossibility of the people to get together on any plan. Mr. Chappel appealed to members of the board to vote in a way to settle this grade crossing problem.

Mr. Frizzell's substitute for sections 5 and 6 was lost by a vote of 29 to 17. A motion to strike out these two sections from the report was carried by a vote of 28 to 13.

For Section Thirteen.

Mr. Balson offered the following substitute for section 13 of the report:

"Inasmuch as the improvements provided for in the railroad bill and in this report are properly the work of the railroad company, which in its bill was given on equal terms with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which in its bill was given \$2,000,000 worth of parks, Chicago had been referred to as a place in which the policy proposed here had been practiced, but he knew about that and said the fact was the city council of Chicago had declined to continue to work of improving the railroads in that city, and the railroads had to pay their own expenses. He said the man who tears down a shanty to erect a mansion had as good a claim on the public treasury as had the Baltimore and Ohio railroad."

The substitute opposing paying the railroad company \$1,500,000 was then adopted unanimously.

Streets and Avenues.

The report of the committee on streets and avenues favoring transferring city records now in the War Department to the custody of the surveyor of the District was approved.

Mr. Edison congratulated the board on the manner in which the questions at issue had been discussed, and the board then adjourned.

Members Present.

Among members of the board present were John Doyle Carmody, Samuel Ross,

I. G. Kimball, Irwin B. Linton, W. F. Downey, W. S. Thompson, Arthur Cowell, Harry L. Rust, George A. Ames, A. M. Lathrop, W. Mosby Williams, R. A. Phillips, Dr. S. S. Bond, John T. Freeman, S. Herbert Giesy, S. C. Bundy, Kimon Nicolaides, Dr. A. P. Fardon, C. E. Kern, Watson J. Newton, William A. Mealy, A. R. Serven, W. G. Henderson, William H. Singletton, John W. Babson, William J. Frizzell, Tom C. Noyes, Thomas Hagden, M. I. Weller, Cuno H. Rudolph, N. H. Shea, S. W. Curdren, Jesse H. Wilson, John Joy Edson, C. H. Hunt, F. A. Fenning, William P. Van Winkle, Thomas W. Smith, Lovell Chappel, W. W. Burdette, George H. Harris, A. M. Read, Paul J. Peiz.

WANTS PAUCEFOTE RETAINED.

London Times Praises His Services as Ambassador.

LONDON, March 3.—The Times says editorially this morning:

"To displace Lord Pauncefote at a critical moment like the present would be to carry official pedantry to the point of folly. It cannot be denied that it is largely due to his personal action that the United States and Great Britain have been brought closer together than at any period in the history of the two countries since their painful separation in the last century."

"Moreover, the ambassador has in hand the threads of negotiations on several important questions. With the approach of a general election the political atmosphere, especially in the United States, has a tendency to become electric. It would be a mistake on our part to regard too seriously the movements of political opposition in America under such conditions; but it is clear that the presence at the British embassy at Washington of an experienced and cool-headed diplomatist who would know how to discount the extravagant language of a large and noisy mob is of no inconsiderable advantage."

The editorial proceeds to dilate upon the necessity, on the part of the ambassador, of prudence, combined with vigilance, during the presidential campaign, and then says:

"It is possible that a new ambassador might be entrapped into acts or statements that would compromise Great Britain. There are questions pending between the two governments which it is the interest of certain sections on both sides of politics beyond the Atlantic to exaggerate and even to invent. The most difficult element in the problem is the pressure upon President McKinley's administration to interfere in the Irish and German vote in the United States, and the attitude of Washington has hitherto been beyond reproach; but a presidential election puts a severe and even a dangerous strain upon political virtue."

After declaring that "a heavy responsibility will rest upon those displacing Lord Pauncefote," the editorial refers to the Irish and German vote in the United States, and concludes as follows: "We do not believe that America will be tempted to do some unfriendly attitude, but it is well for us to remember that we cannot leave our empire to the mercy and chances of politics in any other country."

FRESH MEAT FOR THE ARMY.

Reports From Manila Highly Praise the System of Supply.

Acting Commissary General Weston is in receipt of reports from Manila speaking in the highest terms of the present arrangements in use to supply the army with fresh meats. It is said that the meats, which are brought out from the United States or Australia by the naval supply ship Glacier, or taken from Australian merchant steamers, have been kept as long as seven months in perfect condition. The reports declare that after witnessing the native methods of slaughtering animals and the stock there can be no doubt as to the great superiority of the frozen meats brought by the naval vessels for the army in the Philippines.

His Sentiments.

Uncle Abner—"If we build a canal across the Isthmus of Panama the government oughter own it."

Uncle Hiram—"Yes; it oughter own not only the canal, but every darned canal boat on it!"

AN AMERICAN ABROAD

Theme of a Lecture Delivered by Senator Depew Last Night.

Incidents of Interest in the Experience of the Senator and Others in Europe.

Before an audience which almost filled the large auditorium of the First Presbyterian Church, Senator Chauncey M. Depew last evening related the experiences of "An American Abroad." The speaker was introduced by Rev. Donald McLeod, pastor of the church, in a brief speech, in which he referred to Dr. Depew as belonging to all America.

Previous to the address Mr. Harry G. Kimball of the Western Presbyterian Church gave an urgent remark.

After preliminary remarks, Dr. Depew told of a visit made to Europe by Henry Ward Beecher, as related to the speaker by Mr. Beecher before his death. Mr. Beecher had been requested by President Lincoln to visit the various European countries, and especially England, in order to minimize the desire that was felt there that the south should be successful during the civil war. Among the places where the greatest animosity to the north existed was Birmingham. It being feared by many that if the north was successful the supply of cotton from the south would be cut off and thousands of their workmen would be thrown out of employment by reason of it, Mr. Beecher made arrangements to deliver an address in a large public hall and was met by a mob who wanted to tear him to pieces. He had been speaking but a short time, however, before the same crowd, subdued by Beecher's eloquence, wanted to place him on their shoulders and carry him around the city.

"The social atmosphere of London," Dr. Depew went on to say, "is without question the center of the thought, the brains and the finances of the old world. In London everybody has his or her social status fixed by Burke's Peerage. The English in that city are the most hospitable people in the world. The first question one is asked is, 'Who do you wish to meet?' and the chances are a thousand to one that his wish will be gratified."

A Dinner Party.

Dr. Depew spoke humorously of a dinner party which had been arranged in London so that he could meet Mr. Gladstone, and told how, through the actions of an American bishop, who had also been invited to attend, he was prevented from getting to say a single word to the great commoner during the entire evening. On a subsequent occasion, a year later, Dr. Depew was more successful.

Senator Depew related some incidents of his last visit. On being introduced to Mr. Gladstone, the latter said: "Mr. Depew, I am glad to see you." It had, by the way, for a reply, and Mr. Gladstone then said: "Oh, I don't mean America; I mean New York." As I was equally as ignorant on the subject of rainfall in my own state, I told him it never rained in New York.

A visit to Browning disclosed that that poet had received some remarkable essays from America on the subject of his poems. Some of them conveyed information of the discovery of a hidden meaning in them that Browning had not thought of.

Politics in Europe.

"The politics of Europe," Senator Depew asserted, "are entirely different from the politics of this country. In the former nations stand facing each other, trying to gain advantages by the art of diplomacy, or, failing in that, to plunge into war. There are, for example, 7,000,000 of men under arms in a time of peace, with 20,000,000 to call into battle if necessary." He explained the great responsibilities which are upon European statesmen, and said it was not asserting too much to say that the lives of

their countrymen were in their keeping.

Continuing, Senator Depew said the observant American who goes abroad is not lost in learning that America does not possess all the works of art, paintings, sculpture, etc., in the world, and spoke about a Chicago man who was making his first tour of Europe and who asked him what he thought of the Cologne Cathedral. Senator Depew replied he considered it, with the exception of St. Peter's in Rome, the greatest piece of architecture in the world. The American answered: "Well, I don't think much of it. Took them 1200 years to build it, and we could have put it up in Chicago in twelve months."

Senator Depew described a scene in the house of commons, in which Lord Randolph Churchill and Bradlaugh were the principal debaters, and excited much laughter by contrasting the conduct of speakers in the law-making body of Great Britain with some of those at Washington.

NEXT TUESDAY'S PRIMARIES.

Local Republicans Continue to Meet and Indorse Candidates.

A mass meeting of the republicans of the fourth district was held last evening at Odd Fellows' hall, on 28th street between O and P streets. The place was packed to overflowing, and the meeting was a very orderly one. Speeches were made by William Calvin Chase, Colonel William Murrell, W. J. Abrams, William Benson, Adolphus Woodward and William H. Brown. Several campaign songs were sung by Professor T. N. Dickson. A resolution was unanimously adopted, indorsing Dr. J. E. Jones and Wm. Calvin Chase as delegates to the republican national convention, to be held next June, at Philadelphia. The McKinley Club, and the Young Men's Republican Club attended the meeting in a body.

The social atmosphere of the republicans of the fourth district, the president of the republic club of the fourth district, denies most strenuously the published report that a Chase victory was not obtained at a meeting held Thursday evening at the First Baptist Church, in the West End. "The Chase people were largely in the majority," said Mr. Turner, "and the McKinley Star reporter, 'and over the same people, who go from ward to ward each evening, attempting to adopt the same methods of pretended strength for the Saunders ticket. I predict a victory in the fourth district next Tuesday for Jones and Chase.'"

Another big meeting held at the church at 8th street and Grant avenue was addressed by Perry Carson, L. M. Saunders, John F. Cook, Dr. Reymund, Dr. Purvis and others, and resolutions were passed, indorsing Reymund and Lee for delegates, and Perry and Hensley for alternates. The meeting adjourned to convene again Monday night, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church.

The Reymund-Lee republicans of the seventeenth district held a meeting at Rustin's hall on Virginia avenue southwest, and after speeches by Dr. Reymund and Thomas G. Hensley, pledging themselves to work for the extension of suffrage to the District of Columbia, the Reymund-Lee, Perry-Hensley ticket was indorsed. Every reference to suffrage was cheered to the echo. It was announced that another meeting would be held next Monday night at Mt. Zion Baptist Church, 13th and C streets northwest, under the auspices of the McKinley Club.

A meeting was held at Carr's Hall under the auspices of the Reymund and Lee Club. Thomas G. Hensley made a speech in which he declared the election of Reymund and Lee would be a great step forward toward suffrage for the District. After speeches by Lucas W. B. Wesley, Bill Brazee, L. G. Fletcher, C. P. Orlip and others, the Reymund-Lee ticket was unanimously indorsed.

Capitol Hill Branch.

A Capitol Hill branch for receiving Star advertisements has been established at Dobyn's Pharmacy, corner 2d street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast. Classified advertisements will be received there at regular rates.

There Are Others.

From Puck.

Dolly Swift—"He is very fond of golf, isn't he?"

Sally Gay—"I do not think he is as fond of golf as he is fond of being thought to be fond of golf."

WELL, WELL, WELL

This is a Thrilling Story From the Adirondacks.

Mr. Edward Droop and Mr. Arthur Moses as Hunters of Bear — The Stamp Was Photographed.

From the Dolgerille (N. Y.) Free Press.

Last Friday night a Free Press reporter who was lounging about the Dolgerille railroad depot saw two distinguished looking individuals step down out of the day coach, approach one of the village 'buses, and having given some directions in regard to their baggage, climb inside.

They were then whisked rapidly away toward the village.

One was Edward H. Droop of Washington, D. C., a musical composer of much prominence, who is at the head of one of the largest music publishing houses in the south.

The other was a very wealthy capitalist, Arthur C. Moses, also of Washington, D. C. The gentlemen have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Jansen at their residence on State street.

During the first evening of their stay some one made a casual remark about a bear which coated every tree and shrub, all combined to make a scene never to be forgotten.

Without a thought—without a premonition of danger—the party proceeded rapidly toward Pleasant lake, where it had been decided that the first stop should be made. "Mildly" snatches of song and laughing badinage the time passed quickly and all too soon they arrived at their destination.

Here a guide awaited the hunters and it was not long before they had a smooth, soft, beaten trail and entered the Great Northern wilderness.

Everything was silent!

But hark! What was that sound?

The capitalist had already raised his gun to his shoulder in anxious expectancy. The composer, however (who was the more composed of the two), calmly waited. It proved to be nothing but a frightened bunny who was skurrying homeward in comical haste.

The hunters passed along, soon entering a long since abandoned wood road. Here it was that the night evergreen intermingled overhead. Though it was but midday, yet it seemed as if it were twilight.

Soon, however, the party came to a small clearing and here they stopped a moment to rest. Mr. Droop seating himself on the stump which appeared in the foreground of the picture, the other members of the hunt-party grouping themselves about him.

After renewing the "diplomatic relations" (the arbitrator being a flask of old bourbon), Mr. Droop suggested separating and hunting the fastnesses of the wilderness. "A hundred yards apart, boys, and meet on top of the ridge," was the call as he swung off into the dark recesses of the forest.

Three-quarters of an hour was spent in anxious search for game. The hunters signalled each other, and by the snapping of the snow-crust as it gave way under each man's weight.

Oh, what a glorious day it was! It is a self-evident fact that when two bodies start from two given points of the compass and proceed toward one another on a straight line they will some time meet.

Away up in the mountain lived a big, black bear.

This same Monday morning of which we speak he also arose early—for he was hungry.

He decided that he would not wait for Candlemas day, but would travel southward at once.

Suddenly there was a bang! bang!! in almost instantaneous succession, and the next moment the air rang with despairing cries of "Ed! Ed! Help! Droop heard the cry, and, slinging the rifle into firing position, hurried forward in the direction of the sounds, which were repeated almost immediately.

Droop recognized the voice of Moses, and, although a novice on snow shoes, he well knew that his friend was in danger, and doubled his energies to be on hand for a rescue.

He had no space to tell of the feelings which harrowed young Droop as he rushed over snow drifts, logs and other obstacles; but suddenly coming into a clearing he espied his good friend Arthur, back against a tree, brandishing a keen-edged hunting knife in his right hand, and scarce ten feet from him a mighty black bear.

"There was no time for thought; 'action' was the order of the day, and as Droop dropped on one knee, preparatory to firing, he discovered that the bear was in direct line with Arthur's body.

"My God! Arthur, I can't shoot; I'll kill you also," he shouted; and hardly had the hills taken up the echo when Moses replied, "I'd rather have a 44 in the heart than the bear's claws in my throat! Fire! I tell you!" Instantly there was a flash, and then a loud report.

The bullet had fulfilled its errand, and as the bear tumbled forward Arthur buried the seven-inch blade up to the hilt in the bear's shaggy breast.

The blood spurted all over him, and as Droop rushed forward in time to catch the fainting Arthur in his arms he heard him faintly singing "Comrades."

Ten Cakes.

Break up half an ounce of fresh compressed yeast and put it into a basin with just sufficient tepid milk to cover it, and when the yeast is thoroughly softened beat it to a paste. Put a quarter of a pint of milk into a saucepan with one ounce of sugar, and when the milk is quite warm stir it gradually into the yeast. Put one tablespoonful of flour into a medium-sized mixing basin and pour in very slowly the milk and yeast, stirring the flour all the time with a wooden spoon so that the mixture may be smooth, and pour the basin with a cloth and place it on the fender. The mixture will take some time to rise, but it must be carefully watched, and when it has risen well it will "fall." As soon as this takes place add by degrees half a pound of fine flour (less the tablespoonful already used), stirring it in with the hand, and then work it up to a smooth, soft dough and set it to rise as before in the basin covered with a cloth.

When the dough is nearly double the original size, put it into a round tin which has been well buttered and dusted with rice for the third time. When risen thoroughly, bake the tea cake in a well-heated oven, until it is nicely browned; then turn it out on to a flat tin, which has been warmed, and brush the top over with a sirup made by dissolving some powdered sugar in milk.

Put the cake back into the oven to finish baking and to set the glaze, and when it is ready let it cool on a sieve before it is put away. If the above recipe is successfully carried out, the tea cake will have just the same appearance as a baker's tea cake, and it should be cut into slices and toasted and buttered. It is well to remember that some flour absorbs more moisture than others; therefore a certain amount of discretion is necessary when mixing the dough, which on no account should be stiff, and therefore, it may be found advisable to use rather less than half a pound of flour.

Rheumatism Cured in 24 Hours.

T. J. Blumhorne, of Haller & Blackmore, Pittsburgh, Pa., says: "A short time since I procured a bottle of Mytic Cure. It got me out of the house in 24 hours. I took to my bed with Rheumatism nine months ago and the Mytic Cure is the only medicine that did me any good. I received very little relief from them. I know the Mytic Cure to be what it is represented and take pleasure in recommending it to other poor sufferers."

Sold by Stevens' Pharmacy, cor. Penn. ave. and 9th st.

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